The Paper for the Stockman, Merchant and Miner.

THE GRANT COUNTY NEWS.

The Paper for the Farm, the Workshop and the Home.

Volume XIII. *CANYON CITY, GRANT COUNTY, OREGON, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1891.* *Number 11.*

CITATION.

IN THE COUNTY COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON, FOR GRANT COUNTY.

In the matter of the Estate of Stephen Graham, dec'd. } Citation.

To the heirs, devisees, beneficiaries and all persons interested in the above named Estate, Greeting:

In the name of the state of Oregon, you and each of you are hereby cited to appear in the county court of the state of Oregon, for Grant county at the county court room in Canyon City, in said county, on Monday, the 6th day of July, A. D., 1891, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. of said day, the same being the first judicial day of the regular July, 1891, term of said court and the day heretofore, to wit: On the 14th day of May A. D. 1891 fixed by the judge of said court to show cause if any you have why an order should not be made authorizing and empowering George H. Woods, administrator of the above named estate to sell the real property of said estate the same being situate in said Grant county, state of Oregon, and particularly described as follows; to-wit: The NE¼ of the SE¼ of Sec. 13 in Tp 11 S, R 31 E W M and the SE¼ of the SW¼ and Lots 3 and 4 of Sec. 18, Tp 11 S, R 35 E W M containing 147 and 55-100 acres.

By order of the Hon. G. I. Hazeltine, judge of said court.

Witness my hand and the seal of said county court affixed this 26th day of May, 1891.

GEO. SHEARER,
[SEAL] County Clerk of Grant county, State of Oregon.

PARRISH & COZAD, Attorneys for Estate.

NOTICE.

County orders bearing date of registry prior to **Sept. 13, 1887.** will be paid on presentation and interest will cease from this date.

N. H. BOLEY, County Treas.

Canyon City, Or., May 27, 1891.

CITY LIVERY STABLE.

Haguewood & Co, Proprs.
Canyon City - - Oregon.

THE POSTOFFICE STORE

CANYON CITY, OR.

J. L. Parrish - - Propr.

A fine stock of fresh Candies, Nuts, Tobacco, Stationery, Etc., Etc., just received. Give me a call.

Plunder's OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER HEALTH RESTORER USE IT!

IT IS THE IDEAL MEDICINE.

It cleanses the Liver and Kidneys and Stomach, cures Headache, Dyspepsia, creates an Appetite, Purifies the Impure Blood, and

Makes The Weak Strong.

THE BEST OREGON BLOOD PURIFIER PFUNDER'S KIDNEY & LIVER REGULATOR.

Used everywhere. $1 a bottle; six for $5.

It is believed that an average of 30 fools who would be scoundrels go to New York every week to purchase "green goods," and depart from there minus handsome sums of cash. It is said that no law can protect fools, and it becomes a question whether any law should protect one who wants to be a rascal.—Athena Press.

During a severe thunder storm at Sternberg, Mecklenberg Schwerin, Germany, lightening struck and set fire to the village church, damaging the building and injuring the sexton. The town people assert the bells of the church rang wierdly during the storm, and they were much frightened by what they consider to be a supernatural phenomenon.

E. H. Kallenbauch attempted suicide, at Burns, by cutting his throat, on May 18, about the hour of noon, in the butcher shop of Martin Byerly, says the Herald. He entered the shop while Byerly was absent at dinner, and taking a butcher knife from the meat block began the work of self-destruction, Byerly entering in time to catch the knife and prevent him carrying out his suicidal mania, he succeeded however in cutting a horrible gash in his throat and when the knife was taken from him he begged of Mr Byerly to knock him on the head with a cleaver.

Be Sure

If you have made up your mind to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to take any other. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a peculiar medicine, possessing, by virtue of its peculiar combination, proportion, and preparation, curative power superior to any other article. A Boston lady who knew what she wanted, and whose example is worthy imitation, tells her experience below:

To Get

"In one store where I went to buy Hood's Sarsaparilla the clerk tried to induce me buy their own instead of Hood's; he told me their's would last longer; that I might take it on ten days' trial; that if I did not like it I need not pay anything, etc. But he could not prevail on me to change. I told him I knew what Hood's Sarsaparilla was. I had taken it, was satisfied with it, and did not want any other.

Hood's

When I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla I was feeling real miserable, suffering a great deal with dyspepsia, and so weak that at times I could hardly stand. I looked, and had for some time, like a person in consumption. Hood's Sarsaparilla did me so much good that I wonder at myself sometimes, and my friends frequently speak of it." MISS ELLA A. GOFF, 61 Terrace Street, Boston.

Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

WOOL.

Money advanced on this year's Wool Clip. Apply to

R. Hickson

Canyon City and Arlington, Or.

Agricultural Warehouse.

Good News for the Farmers of Grant County!

Frank Bros., of Portland, Or., have established an agency at John Day, for the sale of all kinds of Farm Machinery and Agricultural Implements, such as Wagons, Carriages, Road Carts, Plows, Harrows, Mowers, Reapers, Rakes, etc., etc. A whole carload to be delivered at once. Everything first-class and at the lowest possible rates. Please give me your trade. E. HAYES, Agt.

Allow me to say that I still handle the White Sewing Machine and the Earhuff Organ.

SELS BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Canyon City - - Oregon.

We have received and opened a well selected stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Blankets, Quilts, Hardware, Crockery, Glassware. Etc.

Also Fancy and Staple Groceries, Provisions and a full assortment of Patent Medicines, Notions, Etc.

Public Patronage Solicited
Mail Orders Promptly Attended to.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 29.

EDITOR GRANT CO. NEWS:—Close observers of the game of politics were not surprised to learn that it was charged that both the democratic and republican managers had paid emissaries among the delegates to the Cincinnati convention. It would be largely accredited from legitimate organizations, and simply impossible in a convention where many of the so-called delegates represented only themselves or at best paper organizations to keep out crooked men. And I happen to know that more than one man went to that convention from localities who has on past occasions handled crooked political money.

If I desired to be personal it would be possible to name one of the delegates at that convention who has been named as a member of the national committee, and who, in at least two campaigns, while ostensibly connected in a conspicuous manner with one political party, was in the pay of the campaign committee of another. Dates and amounts paid might in this case be specified if it were necessary. He belongs to the fortunately small class who live by the sale of their honor.

There are grave differences of opinion here as to the effect that the work of the Cincinnati convention will have upon the campaign next year, but all agree that it depends entirely upon the actions of the great alliance convention which is to be held on the 22nd of next February. If that body endorses the work of the convention just closed, then will the third party have assumed mammoth proportions, if not it will not be a factor in the fight.

A man never gains anything by trying to make small of the people who do not think exactly as he does, and one would naturally suppose that a man who had been in congress, in journalism and in Pennsylvania politics as long as Col Tom Bayne, of Pittsburg has, would long ago learned this lesson, but he hasn't. He was here this week and in an interview he said of the coming campaign: "The country will have reasons to feel gratified if the opposing tickets are headed, respectively, by Harrison and Cleveland because no matter which was elected the victory would stand between the people of the United States and that peculiar and unreasonable brand of foolishness which is labeled 'free coinage of silver.' Neither Harrison nor Cleveland would permit a free coinage bill to become a law if by any means in their power they could prevent it."

A senator who read these remarks sharply said: "Is Tom Bayne the people of the United States? Why he talks like a lunatic. I am satisfied that if it could be possible for the people to vote upon the question of the free coinage of silver, without any distracting political questions being mixed up with it, more than two thirds of them would vote in its favor. It is the one-third which opposes it who would be gratified to see the two parties again led by Cleveland and Harrison."

A newspaper man with more imagination than good judgment started the silly rumor that Mr. Harrison snubbed Senator Quay when that gentleman was here this week. The cause of this conclusion was that after sending for Senator Quay to come here Mr. Harrison found himself so busy that he sent the senator a note requesting that the interview be deferred to a more convenient time. Bless your soul, Mr. Harrison may not be in love with Quay, the man but he will never think of snubbing Quay, the boss, who controls the Pennsylvania delegation to the republican national convention.

Mr Harrison and all the members of the cabinet, except Blaine and Noble, who are away, seem to be as busy as beavers, but it is probable that they are only catching up with the routine work that accumulated while the president was away. At any rate if they are engaged in any work of national importance they are keeping it very quiet. It is known that Mr Harrison is awaiting the return of Mr Blaine before taking up the important matters pending before the state department. The new Peruvian minister is more than anxious to obtain the same trade reciprocity for his country that Brazil now enjoys with us but has been informed that nothing can be done until Mr. Blaine returns.

Several times this week it was rumored that Mr. Harrison had asked for the resignation of Commissioner of Pensions Raum, but he hasn't up to date and Gen. Raum, who claims that his son and himself are victims of a conspiracy, says that he does not intend resigning unless asked to do so. It is believed here that Mr Harrison would gladly accept the resignation of Gen. Raum, but that he, for some cause, dislikes to request it. If the resignation under a cloud of Gen. Raum's son from the pension bureau shall succeed its breaking up the practice, all too common in Washington, of officials appointing their sons, daughters and in some instances their wives, to important positions under them, it will prove a blessing in disguise for the public service as this practice has grown to be an evil of mammoth proportions.

A Unique Indictment.

The following indictment was written years ago by a Vermont lawyer, but it is not yet without its interest to those gentlemen whose only epitaph should be, "They were men of bluff and hearty manners." The state's attorney aforesaid on his oath aforesaid further complains to the court here that said Ferris, heretofore, to wit on the 1st January, 1856, at said Richmond, with force and arms unlawfully did play, and hazard at a certain game of cards called draw poker, alias bluff, and did then and there shuffle, cut, deal, ante, go blind, straddle, hold pairs, pooles, straights, flushes, blaze and full hands, whereon the said Ferris did win and lose divers large sums of money, to wit, $100, that is to say on full hands, straights, blaze and flushes nothing, on pooles $25, on pairs $50, on what is called a good bluff hand, viz: one 7 spot, one 5 spot, one 9 spot, 1 jack, 1 queen and the like $25, and did then and there cheat and defraud other persons of the board, then and there sitting, of like money, fame and repute of the said Ferris by stealing cards, shuffling from the underside of the pack of cards, misplacing the cut, retaining too many of the most important cards in his sleeves, pockets and about his person generally, and other cheating by such his frauds the most important hands, and thus beating his adversary by actual cheating, or otherwise frightening the mind with just no hand at all, upon the suppositious ground that if he had not stolen his hand it was for lack of opportunity and so the state's attorney complains that such the acts of the said Ferris are in manifest derogation of all fair playing, in subversion of the long-established rights and practices of the court, unprecedented in the experience of the state's attorney, and contrary to the form, force and effect of the "game laws" in such cases made and provided, and of the play among honest members of the legislature.

Coopers Sheep Dipping Powder.

The only way in which the efficiency of a dip can be proved is by its successful application. Each time it stands this practical test is additional evidence of its merits, and therefore it follows that the dip which has been longest in the market and obtained for itself for the most extensive use, must possess the greatest merit. This goes almost without saying, but just now the market is full of untried preparations with flaring advertisements that it becomes easy to overlook the very common sense fact to which we referred. Every sheepman knows, that the efficiency of a dip is a matter of supreme importance. No man of business who has simply his own interests at heart should allow himself to be coaxed into trying experiments when without risking a cent he has an article of indisputable efficacy proved by long and successful use. Cooper's powder has stood the practical test of nearly half a century.

The proprietor first brought it to the notice of his customers when engaged in an extensive veterinary practice, and it met with such marked success, that he gave several years special attention and study to the preparation, and finally withdrew from general practice and devoted himself entirely to its manufacture. More than 30 years have passed since he did so, and during the greater portion of that period two other qualified and practical veterinary surgeons have associated with him in the business, so that under such careful supervision, with every possible appliance at hand which experience could suggest, it is not surprising that this preparation has met with such universal success. Every year the sales have steadily increased until they have attained such magnitude that the Warehouse books show a yearly sale sufficient to dip over seventy-five million sheep. This success has not even been approached by any other preparation of the kind. The tests to which sheep dips are subjected are of so extremely severe a character that few survive them, and Cooper's Powder thus stands alone in never losing headway in any country after being once introduced. It has gradually worked its way through obstacles of every kind—through the hardest cases of scab, and in spite of ignorant and careless handling, and has become the standard sheep dip in every wool-producing country in the world. On the prairies of the far west, the pampas of South America, the plains of Australia and New Zealand, and the veldt of South Africa, Coopers Dip has for a long time now been a necessity and almost a household word amongst sheepmen. What greater proof than this can reasonably be required? If long and especially successful use of an article is proof of its excellence, surely satisfaction is guaranteed by such a record! Indeed, if careful handling were as assured as are the merits of this powder, success in every single instance would be an absolute certainty.

The ease with which people are bilked was well illustrated at Ashland. The Record says: "A large, fine-looking man was visiting the Ashland ladies recently selling them seeds for an improved clamotis vine that blossomed out into a flower as large as a saucer. With a very sweet scented lot of talk and pretentious ceremony he succeeded in planting a box of his seeds in the gardens of a large number of Ashlands flower-loving ladies, taxing them a fee of from $1 upwards. He did well. The seeds are also doing well, after considerable nourishing and very tender care. They are radishes. The handsome florist is gone, and there is lots of good-natured smiling going on at the expense of the victims.

It is said that Russia won't be in a fix to fight any other country for three years as she is changing her armament and it will take three years to make the change. Europe will be perfectly satisfied if she goes on changing her armament forever.

Twelve inches of snow fell at Sherman, Wyo., Friday, and a few inches at Cheyenne.

ELECTRICAL FLUID.

Electricity Combined With Surgical and Medical Treatment Perform Wonderful Cures—Dr. Darrin, 90 1-2 Washington St., Portland, Or., Presents the Following:

SALEM, OR May 11, '91.

DR. DARRIN—Dear Sir: In reply to your favor asking for statement of my cure of catarrh, which you performed three years ago, will say I am cured and the cure remains permanent, after suffering from the disagreeable and loathsome affliction eight years. My wife was also cured by you of disease peculiar to her sex. E. ANDERSON.

Polypus and Cancer Cured.

PENNYDALE, Polk Co., Or. May 25.

DR. DARRIN—Dear Sir: I am happy to say your electric and medical home treatment has been successful in my case. I have had polypus in the nose for years and you cured it. Mrs. J. M. Beckey, of Sheridan, Or., who consulted you, rejoices in a perfect cure of a scrofulous and cancerous growth in her mouth and cheek. If this will do you any good publish it. Yours gratefully, MILT JONES.

Cross Eye Cured in One Minute.

Dear Dr. Darrin: I was glad to hear from you. My eyes are doing nicely and are perfectly straight and do not bother me at all. I am very much pleased with the treatment and not many people can tell which eye it was. Your true friend,

MISS MAGGIE SYNHORST.

LA GRANDE, Or.

Across the Deep, to the Far West,

On steamboats, cars and stage-coaches, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is carried as the most important item in the materia medica of the traveling public. It deprives vitiated, brackish water of its hurtful properties and execrable flavor, counteracts the pernicious effects upon the stomach of bad or indigestible food, relieves cramps, heartburn and wind upon the stomach. It is a fine defense against malarial disorders, notably the effects of excessive heat, cold and damp, relieves sick-headache, and is an incomparable cure for constipation and biliousness. The fatigue of travel often tells most disastrously upon invalids and convalescents, occasionally to such an extent as to jeopardize life. Persons in feeble health, apprehensive of bad effects from travel, will, if provided with the Bitters, be far less likely to have their fears realized.

THE HISTORY OF GLYCERINE.

Its Discovery and Introduction Into the Manufactures.

Many years ago, in an obscure mining village in Sweden, an apothecary was making lead plaster in the ordinary way by heating olive oil with litharge and water, when he chanced to notice that the liquid which was mingled with the pasty lead compound had a strangely sweet taste. On further investigation, he found that the sweet taste was caused by the presence of an oily liquid which was dissolved in the water. No such substance was described in the books of the day.

Scheele—that was the apothecary's name—knew that he had discovered a new substance. He soon found that this sweet liquid was not the product of olive oil alone, but that other oils and fats would yield it under the same treatment. So he named it the "sweet principle of fats" or "oil sugar."

More than a century has passed since Scheele's discovery, yet it is scarcely fifty years since "oil sugar" was found to be of practical value, except for a limited use in medicine. Chemists have given it the more formal name of glycerine, derived from a Greek word meaning sweet.

Every one is to-day familiar with the clear, thick liquid so commonly used for toilet purposes. Its soothing and softening effect on dry or inflamed skin is the quality for which it is best known in most households, but few people have any idea of the variety of purposes to which it is applied.

Among its most striking and valuable properties are its great solvent power, its chemical stability and its sweetness. Moreover, it is digestible, will not evaporate, and owing to this and its hygroscopic qualities, will prevent the drying and hardening of materials with which it is mixed.

These peculiar qualities make it most valuable in the preparation of medicines, nauseants and various food products, as preserves and mustards; also used in beer, wines and other bottled goods, where it is said to act as a preservative. The fact that strong solutions of glycerine and water will not freeze in the lowest winter temperatures has caused its use in our wet gas meters.

Some of the more important industries in which it is used are vulcanizing india rubber, silvering and gilding glass, dressing leather for kid gloves, preserving anatomical and botanical specimens and the manufacture of what is, perhaps, the most powerful explosive known to science, without whose aid some of the grandest triumphs of modern engineering would have been impossible—nitro-glycerine.

In a pure state glycerine is one-fourth heavier than water. After being exposure to a freezing temperature glycerine will deposit rhombic crystals resembling those of sugar candy. Its boiling point is 490 degrees Fahrenheit. Pure glycerine will burn readily if first heated to about 300 degrees. It gives a pale-blue flame similar to that of alcohol and to the chemist glycerine is an alcohol.

A process has been invented by which animal fats are directly decomposed into stearic acid and glycerine by subjecting the fat to the action of superheated steam at a temperature of several hundred degrees. The resulting glycerine is concentrated and purified by steam distillation, while the stearic acid, which much resembles wax and in no way answers to our ordinary conception of an acid, is in great demand for candles.—Youth's Companion.

THE IDEAL TAILOR.

Requisites of a Perfect Wielder of the Scissors and Tape Line.

The ideal merchant tailor should be a good-looking man, for the same reason that a meritorious book should be handsomely bound; he should be well dressed, because a good-looking man who is not well dressed, unless he cannot afford to dress well, seems ungrateful for the physical gifts with which nature has endowed him, and because a tailor who is not well dressed insults his trade and advertises himself as an alien to it except financially, and he should be obliging and of pleasing manners, because if he is not his nature and presence will be as completely out of harmony with the character and duties of his business as the tooting of a tin fife born in a string band.

He should be well educated, brainy, and thoroughly familiar with business usages, for unless he is he can understand the requirements of his trade no more than a lost carrier can the phlogiston of the chemist Stahl; and he should be in every thought and instinct an artist, for only an artist can appreciate, much less worthily exemplify, the grace and beauty that are possible to clothes.

He should be familiar with his trade from waxing a length of sewing silk to properly trying on a coat, for this kind of familiarity is as sure to create confidence in and respect for his ability, as too much of another kind is certain to breed contempt.

He should do business in an elegantly finished and furnished store, containing comfortable dressing-rooms and every necessary convenience for his customers, and should carry a choice if not a not a very large stock of goods; for his establishment as well as himself should suggest comfort, art and refinement, and be in every way in perfect harmony with the most cultivated taste of the time.

He should be, in short, a gentleman, a thorough master of his business and an artist. The ideal tailor, then, would seem to be an ideal man who is very comfortably fixed; for his trade is an ideal trade, able to exert innumerable refining influences that cannot fail to benefit mankind and give to civilization a polish and charm.—Sartorial Art Journal.

A LITTLE OF EVERYTHING.

ONE-half of the people born die before the age of sixteen.

A FIFTEEN-year-old boy has just died in Brooklyn of too rapid growth. At the time of his death he was six feet two inches tall, but did not weigh a hundred pounds.

NO LESS than seventeen thousand young girls and women—homeless, friendless, helpless and foodless—sleep in the open all night shelters of Stepney Green, London, in a year.

A RECENTLY launched Baltimore schooner was christened with water instead of wine, the liquor always heretofore used on such occasions. The vessel's owners are said to be strict temperance men.

A PITTSBURGH (Pa.) man has been cleaning his eyeglasses for years with bank notes, and says they are far better for the purpose than anything else and at the same time the bills are not injured by it.

IN the Silvester basilica of Rome have been discovered the tombs of six popes, among them that of Silvester, who succeeded in converting Constantine to Christianity, and who lived at the time of the council of Nice.

A FLOCK of twenty-one fine geese belonging to Asher Wertz, of Crawfordsville, Ind., spent a night on his fish pond. It froze during the night, and in the morning the birds were found fast in the ice, every one of them dead.

TWO ATCHISON (Kan.) society young men recently had a fight. It is said that after they had decided to fight they removed their hats and coats, then one asked the other to excuse him while he removed his necktie, collar and cuffs.

IT SEEMS claims in Idaho is dangerous business. A man at Wallace named Harris found three men putting up a cabin on a lot owned by him. They refused to leave, whereupon he got his gun, shot two of them dead and dangerously wounded the third.

WITTY, WISE AND CHEERING.

LIFE is man lead a crooked life long enough and he will soon be in straits.

THE man who first wrote about the pleasures of giving was probably the inventor of the charity ball.

SCIENCE is making wonderful strides nowadays. An agricultural exchange has just discovered that if a cow's hind legs are tied together she can't kick.

THE man who takes off his hat in the presence of ladies in a draughty elevator may have great politeness, but he will also have a great cold in his head.

"I DREAMED of you last night," she said, with a lingering glance. "Did you really?" he inquired, eagerly. "Yes; I always dream when I eat lobster and pie at night."

MATHEMATICIANS figure that a man sixty years old has spent three years in buttoning his collar. How much time has been consumed by a woman of forty-five in putting her hat on straight?

A: "THERE is a most remarkable echo in a cave in Kentucky." B: "What is there remarkable about it?" A: "If you shout 'Hello, Smith!' the echo says 'What Smith do you mean?' no less than fourteen distinct times."

THE most powerful king on earth is win-king; the laziest, shir-king; a very doubtful king, smo-king; the most common king, jo-king; the leanest one, thin-king; thirstiest one, drin-king; the slyest, win-king; and the most dangerous, tal-king.

CURIOUS to Know.—A prisoner who had been convicted at least a dozen times was placed at the bar. "Your honor, I should like to have my case continued for a week; my lawyer is ill." "But you were captured with your hand in this gentleman's pocket. What can your counsel say in your defense?" "Precisely so, your honor; that is what I am curious to know."

HOUSEWIVES SHOULD HAVE

Good fuel.
SHARP knives.
A TIDY husband.
PURE soft water.
PLENTY of tinware.
A good cook stove.
WEIGHTS and measures
NEIGHBORS that do not gossip.
FLOWERS and time to cultivate them.
A good thermometer as well as a clock.

AT least one good newspaper treating upon subjects appropriate to her sex.

A TEAKE outside the house to empty slops, convenient alike in cold and hot weather.

AN assortment of good brooms with screw-eyes in the handles and places to hang them.

AN iron scraper at every outside door, and mat with necessary instructions accompanying.

A good clothesline and convenient posts for the same set close together upon a grassy yard.

—Magistrate (to prisoner): "You are found guilty of meeting the plaintiff in a lonely street, knocking him down, and robbing him of everything except a valuable gold watch which he had with him. What have you to say?" Prisoner—"Had he a gold watch with him at the time?" Magistrate: "Certainly." Prisoner—"Then I put in a plea of insanity."—From the French.

THE word "states" was first officially used May 15, 1776, when Mr. Archibald Cary reported to the Virginia convention, then in session at Williamsburg, the famous resolution "to declare the United Colonies free and independent states."

IF there is such a thing as real, downright mortification on this earth, it is in the feeling of the man who, himself intending to cheat, finds that he has picked up the small end of a horse trade.—Indianapolis Journal.